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DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

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FROM

MICROFILM

SUBJECT

Soviet Replay

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

ACTION: FYI

REF : 24 October 1963

1. Transmitted herewith are translated excerpts from three Radio Moscow broadcasts during late October 1963 giving replay to the Goldwater and Burke interviews

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

1 Encl.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
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"This is dangerous. Their aims and objectives are well known. They do not even try to conceal them and declare frankly that they are dissatisfied with the outcome of the last war and are demanding a redefinition of European frontiers. To give them nuclear weapons means to inspire their belligerent deeds and thrust the world into an unprecedented new catastrophe."

All are agreed that there has been a certain amount of easing tension since the Moscow treaty was concluded, but these are only the first shoots, and they can be easily destroyed if cold winds begin to blow. The ado about the NATO multilateral nuclear forces conflicts with the favorable spirit of the Moscow treaty. It is essential to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arms on earth.

#### Distortion of Gromyko Remarks

Moscow TASS in English to Europe 2056 GMT 19 October 1963--L

(Text) Moscow--A TASS correspondent reports from Berlin, quoting an ADN correspondent, that while in Berlin A.A. Gromyko said that the UPI report about his conversation with the correspondent of that agency at Prestwick Airport, Scotland, distorted the meaning of his statement. The UPI correspondent asked Gromyko how he assessed the disarmament talks to which the minister replied that the state of affairs in the discussions was bad.

The same UPI report said that Gromyko spoke in pessimistic terms about the results of the talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain on all international issues.

This is a plain distortion of not only what A. Gromyko told the UPI correspondent in Prestwick, but also of what the correspondent asked the minister. Clearly, this report is prompted by tendentious motives by UPI which circulated it.

#### Goldwater, De Gaulle Opinions of MLF

Moscow TASS in English to Europe 0801 GMT 19 October 1963--L

(Text) Moscow--Today's SOVIET RUSSIA carries V. Lebedev's comment on the interview given by U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater to the Athens DAILY POST, in which he declared that he does not share the general optimism over creation of a NATO multilateral nuclear force.

Goldwater's "lamentations" cannot be said to be premature, Lebedev writes. Strife in the Atlantic family is gradually developing into a serious revolt. The overseas strategists have failed to subdue their stubborn opponent, General de Gaulle, despite all their efforts. He is eager to don the mantle of the "king" of Europe. Bonn however, with servile smiles to Washington and Paris, at the same time is secretly preparing to assume the role of commander-in-chief.

Encl #1

21 October 1963

the stand taken in Britain toward establishment of a multilateral nuclear force is also not very favorable. Many British politicians are becoming less and less convinced of the necessity of "wasting" British money.

Yet it is not because of the struggle for power within NATO or the fear of "wasting money" that the American plan for a nuclear force fails to find enthusiastic support in the West. After the signing of the treaty on a partial nuclear test-ban, the author points out, world public opinion asks leading Atlantic circles a well-justified question: What is the purpose of the fuss over creation of a NATO pirate fleet at a time when the Moscow treaty has entered into force, morally binding its participants to progress along the road of disarmament?

The Moscow treaty, the first major victory for peace-loving forces, has dealt a telling blow to the cold war advocates and given a powerful impetus to the movement for improving the international situation and setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. People are fully determined to intensify their struggle for a cloudless sky over our planet.

#### Danger of Bonn in MLF

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 October 1963--L

(Text) The Western press continues to comment on the talks on setting up the NATO nuclear forces which are now being held in Washington and Paris. The problem of setting up the unified NATO nuclear forces, (again brought to the attention?) of public opinion, writes our observer Mikhail Kobrin, is far from new. However, in the present international climate, it is acquiring a special urgency, for the talks by the NATO countries have entered a new and important phase. If you believe the official propaganda of Washington, the meaning of the present (arena?) of American diplomacy consists in finally solving a problem equal in difficulty to (squaring?) a circle. The American leaders assert that they have succeeded in finding the means to satisfy the (demands?) of their NATO allies, primarily Bonn, for participation in the control of nuclear weapons, and at the same time to keep the final control of the nuclear strategy of the West in the hands of the Pentagon.

The commentators on the other side of the Atlantic are trying to convince world public opinion that by letting Bonn participate in the multilateral nuclear forces Washington will succeed in pacifying the atomic (aspiration?) of the Bonn revanchists. But even if you believe in the sincerity of such an argument, it is impossible to avoid comparing such a policy with an attempt to put out a fire by pouring gasoline on it.